

## PROBLEMS OF RESTORATION

## RESTORATION UP TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—America today turned toward the ways of peace. With the military strength of the central powers shattered and hostilities

Immediately ahead, however, diplomatic Washington saw the peace conference the world's court of justice for the Balkans. Germany, the chief criminal, with Turkey and Bulgaria, will stand as prisoners at the bar. When or where the final peace negotiations will hold off, the long difficult structure of the next days is the time allowed under the armistice terms for assembling the peace conference. The committee, however, includes a provision for its extension.

The great interests involved, the many governments and nationalities, the long and difficult negotiations, conveying such a conference in a short time may cause an extension of the armistice. The committee has already that the peace conference will be held in the meeting at Geneva, where the preliminary arrangements are formulated. The victors meeting separately in London will be the first to meet.

The military looked today to the breaking up and return to civilian life of the great army mobilized in the past 12 months. Further increase of the

The return home of the nearly two and a quarter million men overseas and the mustering out of the million and a half troops in camps in this country will not come immediately. The United States entering the war last probably will be called upon to do much of the police and guard duty in France and Belgium. Future events in

Russia as uncertain and the small force there may have to be augmented. Transport facilities are more or less limited.

Embarkation of additional units will not stop immediately, Secretary Baker said, although the troops to be sent overseas largely will be medical and similar units.

For the navy also great tasks lie ahead. The sea must be swept clear of mines. Occupation of the German naval base of Helgoland may be necessary as a result if the revolution in the German grand fleet. Until peace talks are concluded, there will be patrol work to do.

**Heavily Taxed.**

The newly constructed and rapidly increasing merchant marine must not only bring the men from France, but carry to France and Belgium, devas-

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**ARGENTINE ENVOY**

## ARGENTINE ENVOY TO U. S. RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Romulo S. Naon, ambassador from Argentina, has forwarded his resignation to President Trigoyen.

## EMPLOYERS REQUIRED TO POST WAR LOAFERS

Men who do not work regularly six days a week are to be posted in their

places of employment as "war loafers." The Memphis war work committee has sent a number of forms to each employer in the city. These will be posted on bulletin boards and the names of men who fail to work regularly will be written on them.

The bulletin reads:

"We are required to list hereon daily names and addresses of employees who do not work regularly without a good reason and file a copy with the United States employment service, 103 South Court street.

"For personal benefit and also in a spirit of patriotism it is hoped that

everyone will put in full time."

**JUDGE MALONE SPEAKS.**

Judge James H. Malone will address the Kiwanis club on the Memphis centennial celebration at Wednesday's luncheon-meeting of the club at Hotel Gayoso.

**L TO WILSON:**

## AY OFFER FIGHT

There are evidences of friction between the military authorities and the soldiers and workmen's council in towns in Northern Germany, the authority of the latter being questioned. It is reported that civil administrations have been provisionally organized where there is any danger of a conflict between parties.

British forces reached Mons, Belgium.

It is announced that, by a supplementary declaration to the armistice, it was agreed by Germany that, in case the vessels stipulated in the armistice were not turned over within the specified time to the allied powers, the island of Helgoland might be occupied.

When the last shot was fired the allied battle line from the Dutch border to Switzerland was approximately as follows:

France- Belgian border to north of Roccar. Thence the line was along the Meuse to Metz, then to Sedan, and across the river to the region of Stenay. Then southeastward south of Montmedy and northeast of Verdun to the Moselle, near Pagny, northeast of Pont-a-Mousson. The line then paralleled the Lorraine frontier to west of Markirch, where it entered Alsace, whence it ran southward to Switzerland on a line about 20 miles west of the Rhine. France had been entirely cleared of the invaders except for the narrow strip of the Moselle valley.